Please rewrite the paragraph appearing at page 23, line 24, through page 24, line 5, as follows:

--Next, the three higher-order bits of each of the calculated items of data ILPC, ILPM and ILPY are extracted [[to]] thereby to generate address data ILPC', ILPM' and ILPY' (S109), each item of address data is input to the output-color table shown in Fig. 9, the output pattern (C_0, M_O, Y_O and K_0) nearest to the color of the input data in color space is acquired and the pattern is stored in a register. The output-color table is constructed as follows:--.

10/764,524
10/16/04

Please rewrite the paragraph appearing at page 24, line 21, through page 25, line 3, as follows:

--~~In order~~ If this calculation is used to obtain the output color data of each pixel, the load on software and hardware becomes extremely heavy, and a long period of time is needed for processing when the above-described calculation is performed. Accordingly, in this embodiment, the result of the above calculation is stored in a table beforehand and the output pattern (K_0, C_O, M_O and Y_0) nearest to the color of the input data in color space is found at high speed based upon the input data ILPC, ILPM, ILPY that takes color difference into account.--.

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10/16/04

Please rewrite the paragraph appearing at page 26, lines 1-25, as follows:

--By reading the data that is the result of replacement out of the buffer every eight pixels, the number of times the CPU 11 acquires access is reduced. Further, if the data processing method of the printing unit 4 is performed line by line, the load involved in rearranging the data by the software can be alleviated. Further, if the output data in the

each of the colors C, M, Y, K, which data is print data corresponding to the data of the total of nine bits, is output to a buffer circuit 211 via the RAM interface 209.--.

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10/16/09

Please rewrite the paragraph appearing at page 21, line 24, through page 22, line 2, as follows:

--By way of example, when data is written in the order of addresses R, G, B [[at]] in the processing of step S103, the system counter starts counting clock pulses using the writing of data to address B as a trigger. The system counter is cleared by software or by next writing of data to address R.--.

Please rewrite the paragraph appearing at page 22, line 24, through page 22, line 15, as follows:

--Next, color difference data CL of the preceding line to be diffused to a pixel to be processed is read out of the preceding-line color difference memory 213 (S107). The color difference data CL will be described later in greater detail. Next, as shown in Fig. 8, the color difference data CL of the preceding line and color difference data CP of the preceding pixel (the pixel processed immediately previously) are added by the color difference adding circuit 204 to data Ci of the pixel undergoing processing (S108), and the sum Ci + CL + CP is stored in the buffer of the color difference adding circuit 204 as data ILPC. This buffer is capable of storing data of a signed 11-bit width (-512 to +512). In order to arrange it so that the buffer will not overflow, the data ILPC is rounded off to 512 if it exceeds 512, thereby making it possible to reduce the scale of the color difference adding circuit 204 while limiting the reduction to a degree that will not affect the image.--.

sub-scan direction is two ~~pixel's~~ pixels' worth, the outputs bits can be isolated and written to another register, whereby they can be output to the printing unit 4 as data of another line. It should be noted that if the CPU 11 has a transfer mode in which transfer is performed on a per-word (16-bit) basis, two registers each may be assigned to each of C, M, Y and K and it may be so arranged that data is read out at the moment 16 pixels of data have been stored.--.

10/764524
gm
10/16/04

Please rewrite the paragraphs appearing at page 30, line 23, through page 31, line 21, as follows:

--Consider a case where there are no Y and K dots. In a case where [[of]] C=0, M=0, neither of the dots are printed and the color obtained is white (the color of the printing medium). In a case where [[of]] C=1, M=0, only the C dot is printed; in a case where [[of]] C=2, M=0, two C dots are printed; and in a case where [[of]] C=2, M=2, two C dots and two M dots are printed. As a result, the number of color spaces that can be expressed equals ~~the number of which is~~ the number of combinations of Y and C, M and Y and each color and K ~~can be expressed~~ (see Fig. 14).

Arithmetically speaking, $3^4 = 81$ combinations are conceivable. However, colors that can be reproduced satisfactorily even if other combinations are substituted in terms of color space, such as (C,M,Y,K) = (1,1,1,2), and combinations that cannot be used owing to restrictions such as limitations upon the amount of ink that can be printed, are excluded. The remaining combinations of output patterns are printed as color patches on the actual printing medium and printed color patches are measured by colorimetry. In other words, the color space of data obtained by reading in color patches using the reader 14 is transformed by the color space transformation circuit 202. Data obtained from each of the